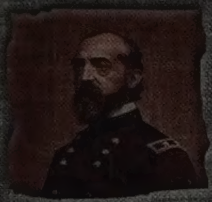
Gettysburg
Battlefield Guidebook



"In great deeds something abides. On great fields something stays. Forms change and pass; bodies disappear; but spirits linger, to consecrate ground for the vision-place of souls. And reverent men and women from afar, and generations that know us not and that we know not of, heart-drawn to see where and by whom great things were suffered and done for them, shall come to this deathless field, to ponder and dream, and lo! the shadow of a mighty presence shall wrap them in its bosom, and the power of the vision pass into their souls."

JOSHUA LAWRENCE CHAMBERLAIN
GETTYSBURG, OCTOBER 3, 1889

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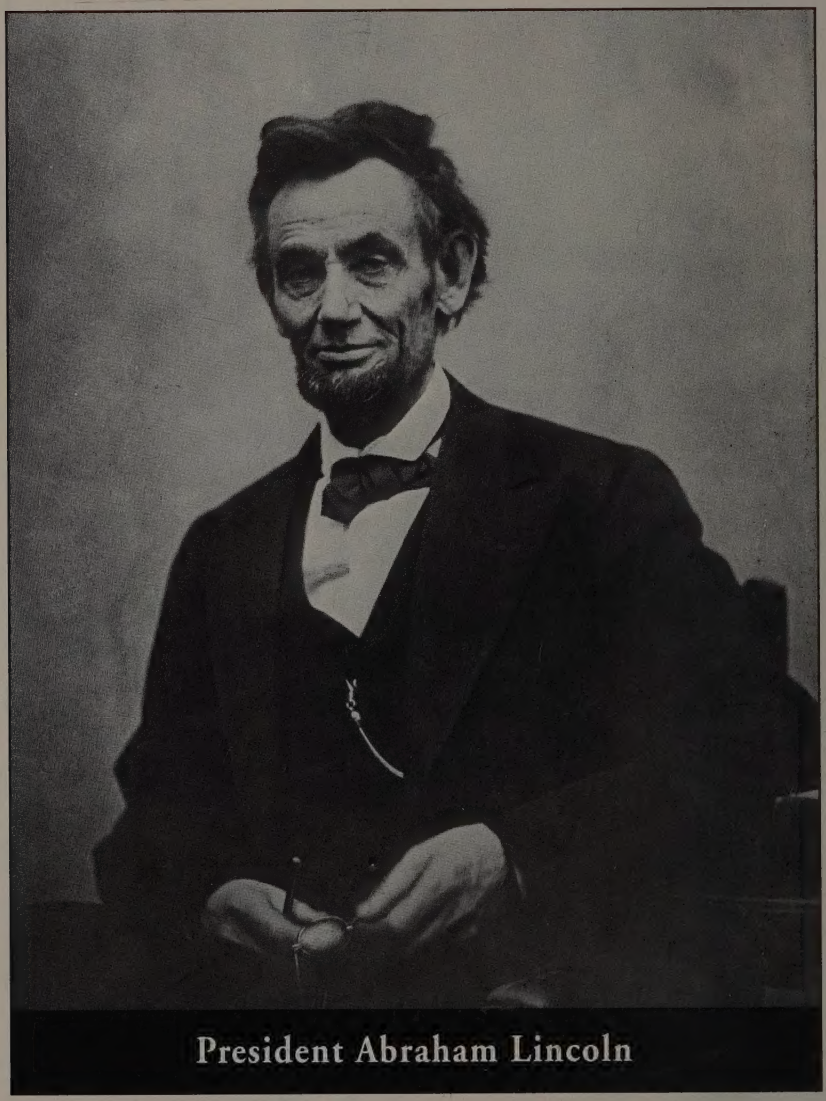
Wayne E. Motts is a military historian with a masters degree in American History. Since 1988, Wayne has been a licensed battlefield guide at Gettysburg National Military Park and has given hundreds of tours of the battlefield to visitors from all over the world.

Look for this sign as you drive the battlefield. It identifies the official National Park Auto Tour Route.

Note: On a couple of occasions the TravelBrains Auto Tour will momentarily depart from the official National Park tour signs. These detours are highlighted in orange on this map.



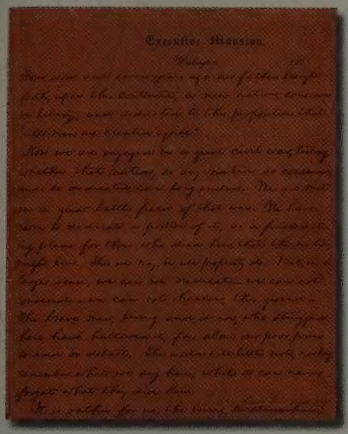
President Abraham Lincoln

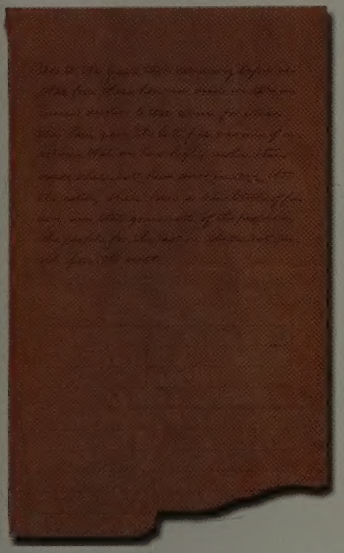
TravelBrains Trivia Question 1

In the 1860 Presidential election, what percentage of the popular vote did Abraham Lincoln receive? (Answers are located on last page)

A. 65 percent
B. 51 percent
C. 40 percent

The Gettysburg Address





Four score and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

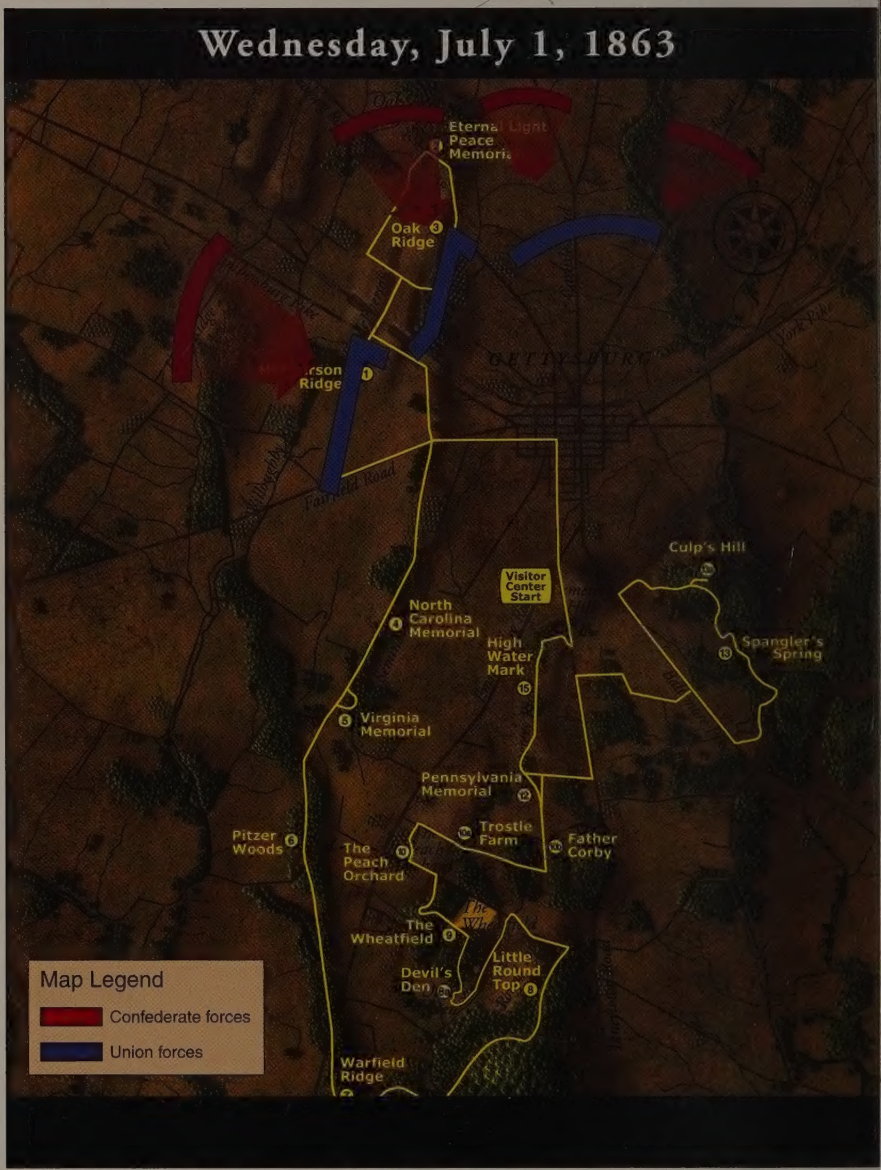
Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate – we cannot consecrate – we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us – that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion – that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain – that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom – and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from this earth.

Did you know...

There are only five known manuscript copies of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The one depicted above is the Nicolay Copy, believed to be the original. Interestingly, it does not include the words, "under God" which Lincoln added during his address on November 19, 1863.

Where are the five copies of the famous speech located today? Two copies are at the Library of Congress. A third is at the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield. The fourth is at Cornell University and the fifth is in the Lincoln Room at the White House.

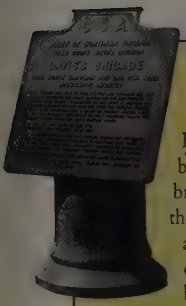


The fighting started early on July 1, 1863, as Union Cavalry attempted to hold off the Confederate advance west of town. At around 10:30 a.m. the Union I Corps arrived and relieved General Buford's cavalrymen. By the afternoon, however, the Confederates were attacking west and north of town. The Union I and XI Corps were forced to retreat through town and up to the high ground known as Cemetery Hill, south of Gettysburg.

The second day of battle saw fighting on both ends of the Union line. Confederate General James Longstreet led the main thrust of the attacks on the left end of the Union Army, attacking in the areas around Little Round Top, Devil's Den, the Wheatfield, and the Peach Orchard. As the fighting concluded on the left, the hostilities quickly shifted to the far right end of the Union line with Confederate assaults on Culp's Hill and East Cemetery Hill.

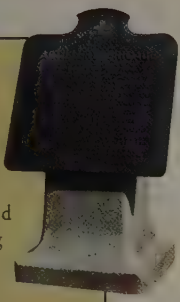
The final day of the conflict started early when the Federals launched attacks at the base of Culp's Hill attempting to retake earthworks they had lost the evening before. The fighting lasted nearly seven hours. By late morning, the Union Army had retaken their trenches and the Confederates on that end of the battlefield were spent. Following a brief lull, Lee launched his final attack, Pickett's Charge. The Virginians led the way, as the Confederates attempted and failed to crush the center of the Union line.

Battlefield Markers



Confederate Brigade Markers

Brigade markers with round bases identify Confederate brigades. The inscription on the plate describes the position and action of the brigade during the battle. Confederate brigades were typically composed of four to six regiments with a total of approximately 1,600 men.

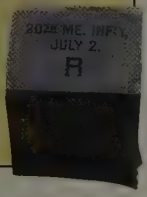


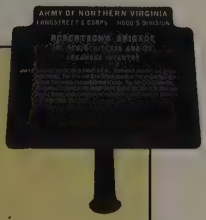
Union Brigade Markers

Brigade markers with square bases identify Union brigades. The inscription on the plate describes the position and action of the brigade during the battle. Union brigades were typically composed of four to six regiments with a total of approximately 1,500 men.

Flank Markers

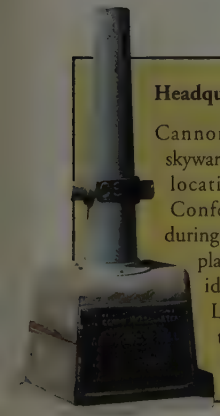
These small stone markers are used to identify the general location of the right and left flanks, or ends, of regiments. Regimental monuments are the most numerous type of memorials on the battlefield.





Battery Tablets

These plaques describe the action of artillery batteries during the conflict. Union batteries usually contained six guns. Confederate batteries were typically smaller, containing four guns.



Headquarters Markers

Cannon tubes that point skyward mark the approximate location of Union and Confederate headquarters during the battle. They were placed on the battlefield to identify where General Lee, General Meade and their corps commanders had headquarters.

Corps & Division Markers

These large markers indicate the general location of army corps and divisions of both armies. The plaques on the front of the markers identify the commander of the unit and describes the action in which they participated.

Army of the Potomac

Meade

Total Strength:
93,000 troops
356 Cannons

I Corps
Reynolds

II Corps
Hancock

III Corps
Sickles

V Corps
Sykes

VI Corps
Sedgwick

XI Corps
Howard

XII Corps
Slocum

Cavalry Corps
Pleasonton

Order of Battle

XXXX Army

XXX Corps

XX Division

X Brigade

III Regiment

These symbols are used on the battlefield maps in this book to denote the general locations of troops.

Note: Confederate Corps were usually named after their commanders.

Army of Northern Virginia

Lee

Total Strength:
75,000 troops
275 Cannons

I Corps
Longstreet

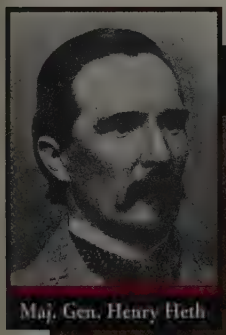
II Corps
Ewell

III Corps
Hill

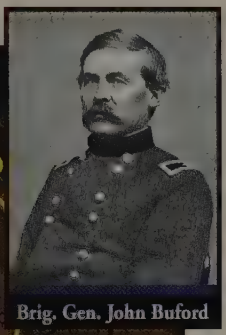
Cavalry
Stuart

Did you know...

Union troops wore distinctive badges to identify themselves. Each corps had its own symbol, as depicted above. Each division within a corps colored the symbol differently: first division – red, second division – white, third division – blue.



Maj. Gen. Henry Heth



Brig. Gen. John Buford

At approximately 10:30 on the morning of July 1, the lead elements of the Union I Corps arrived on the battlefield and relieved the cavalry troopers of General Buford's Division. After an intense fight, the Federals were able to turn back the Confederate attack, for the moment...

Note: Battlefield maps in this guide book reflect roads and tree lines that were present at the time of the battle. The TravelBrains Auto Tour Route has been superimposed to allow you to compare the present with the past.

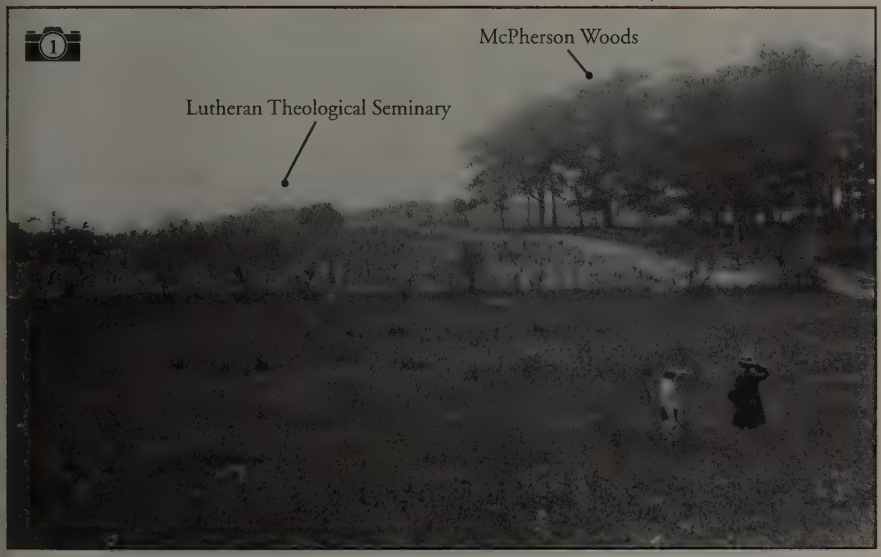
Symbolizes the approximate location and viewing direction of a historic photo in this guidebook.

Maj. Gen. John Reynolds

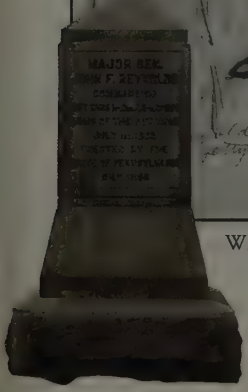
Upon arriving at Gettysburg, Major General John Reynolds assessed the situation and quickly dispatched a message to his commander, General Meade: *"The enemy is advancing in force. I will fight him inch by inch. And if driven into the town, I will barricade the streets and hold him back as long as possible."*

The 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the Union Army's I Corps received their famous nickname, the "Iron Brigade," following their hard fighting at the Battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862.

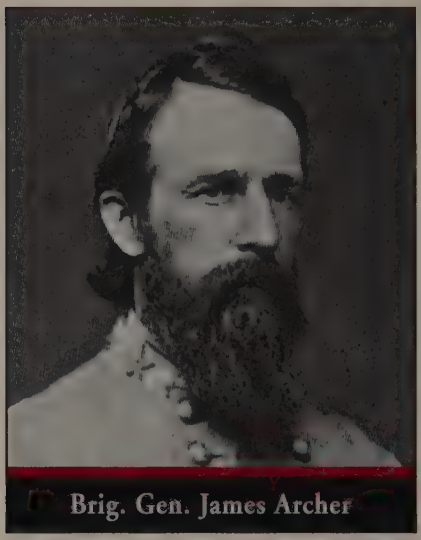
The men of the Iron Brigade were also know as "The Black Hat Boys" because of the black regular army Hardee hats they wore. The number 2 identifies the regiment, 2nd Wisconsin. The circular disk is the symbol of the Union I Corps and it is red to denote the 1st Division.



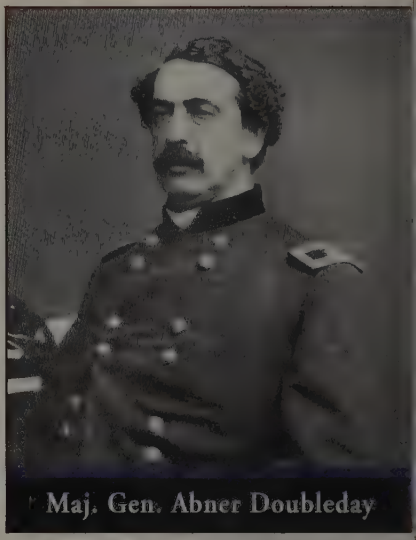
The famous Civil War photographer, Mathew Brady stands in the foreground (right), as his assistant points to the woods where Reynolds was shot.



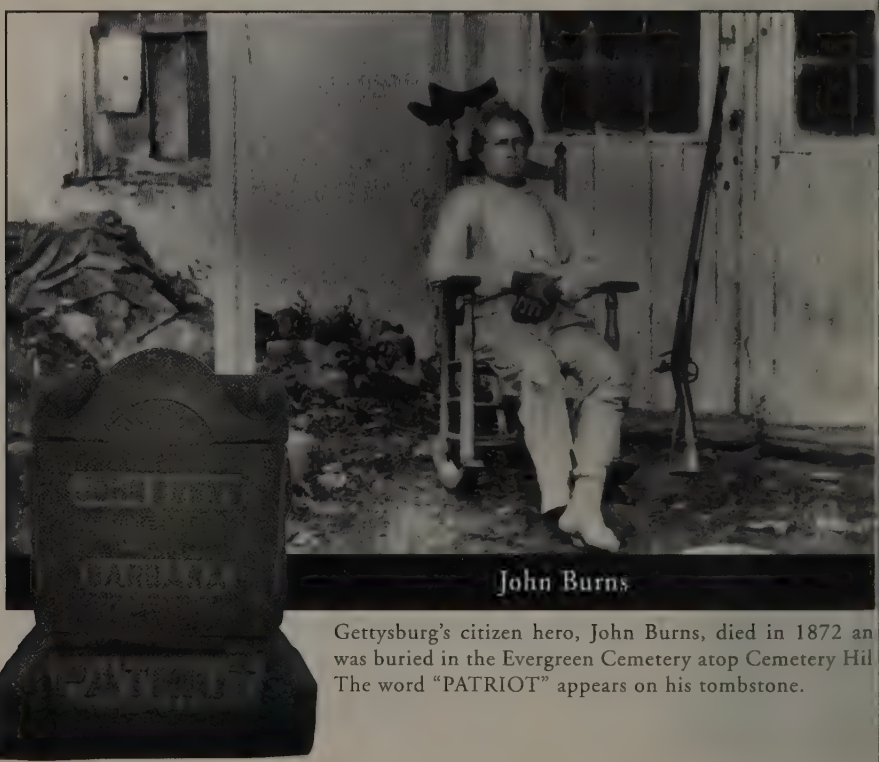
While urging the Iron Brigade into battle, Reynolds was struck by a bullet entering the back of his head behind his right ear. He was dead before he hit the ground. Reynolds was the highest ranking Union officer to be killed at Gettysburg. The monument (left) marks the general location of his death.



Brig. Gen. James Archer



Maj. Gen. Abner Doubleday



John Burns

Gettysburg's citizen hero, John Burns, died in 1872 and was buried in the Evergreen Cemetery atop Cemetery Hill. The word "PATRIOT" appears on his tombstone.

Mary Virginia "Jennie" Wade

Jennie Wade was baking bread for Union troops in her sister's kitchen when a stray bullet pierced two wooden doors and killed her. Her bronze monument (right) can be seen at the location of her sister's home where she died on Baltimore Street. She was the only civilian killed during the Battle of Gettysburg.

Did you know...

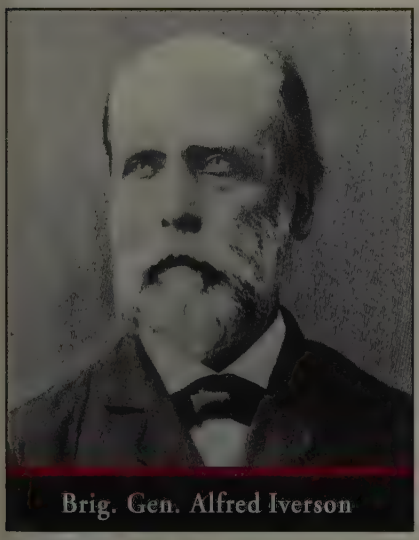
Civil War soldiers wore different brass insignia to identify the arm of service to which they belonged.

Infantry

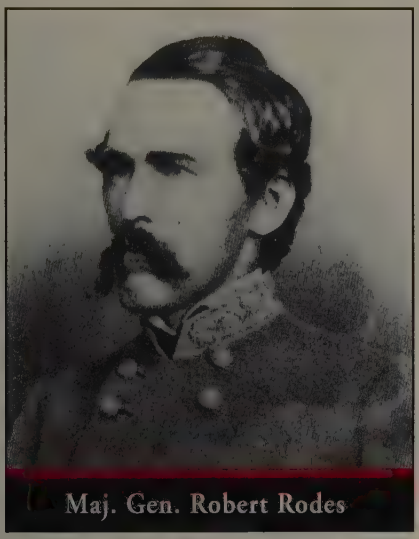
Artillery

Cavalry

When fighting resumed on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, Confederate General Rodes ordered three of his brigades to attack the right end of the Union I Corps. These initial assaults ended in disaster for the Confederates.



Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson

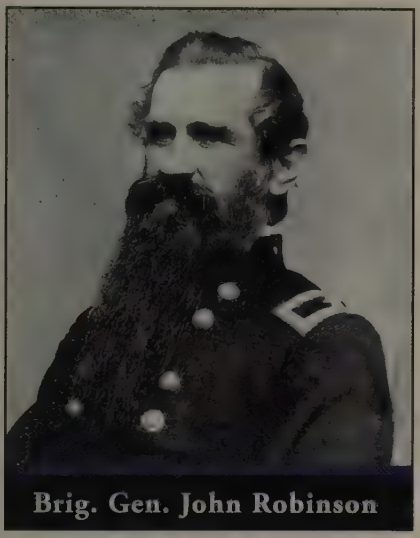


Maj. Gen. Robert Rodes

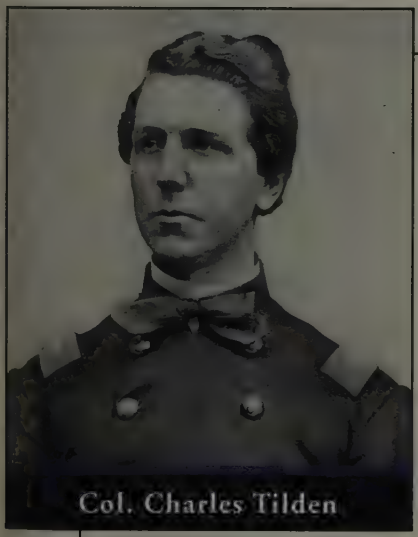
Originally believed to be Union casualties from the first day of fighting, later investigations revealed that they are more likely dead Union III Corps soldiers from the second day of fighting. Notice how they have no shoes. Soldiers from both sides, in desperate need of supplies, were sometimes forced to take them from their fallen comrades.

During the afternoon, the Union XI Corps arrived and took up positions north of town Soon the Confederates were attacking on all fronts west and north of Gettysburg. The pressur was too great and the Federals began to withdraw. Thousands of Union soldiers were take prisoner trying to make their way through town and up to Cemetery Hill.

Brig. Gen. Francis Barlow



Brig. Gen. John Robinson

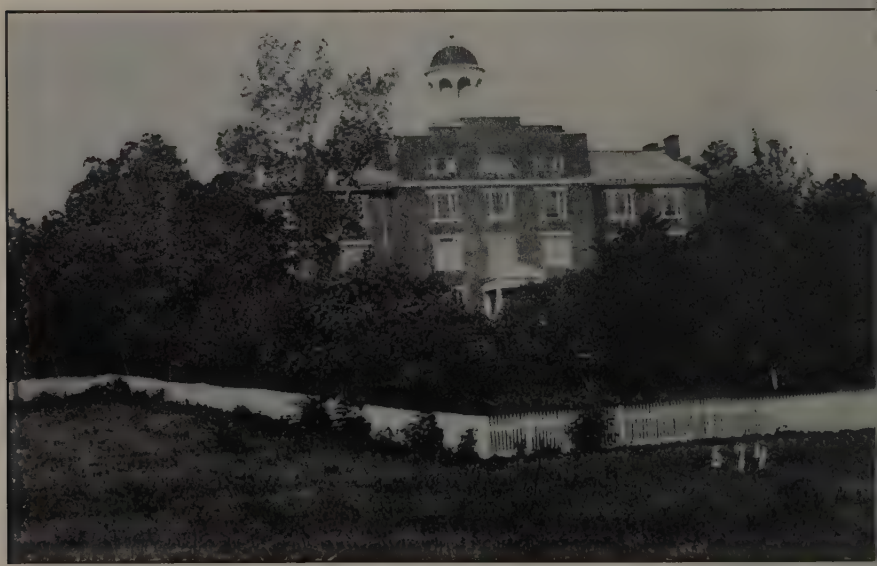


Col. Charles Tilden

One for the kids...

If you are traveling with children, tell them the story about the bird nest that is part of the memorial to the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment to your left. According to battlefield legend, during the fighting here on the first day of battle, an artillery shell smashed into a large oak tree, scattering branches and pieces of splintered trunk down onto the soldiers below. A soldier with the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment spotted a nest filled with baby robins that had survied their fall to Earth. Right there in the heat of battle, the soldier picked up the nest and placed it back up in the shattered tree. The sculpture of the mother robin sitting over her babies represents the regeneration of life and the dawn of a new era of tranquility and kindness.

This photograph, taken from Seminary Ridge looking east, shows the Chambersburg Pik heading towards the center of town. In the distance you can see Culp's Hill and Cemeter Hill, where the Union Army regrouped at the end of the first day of fighting.

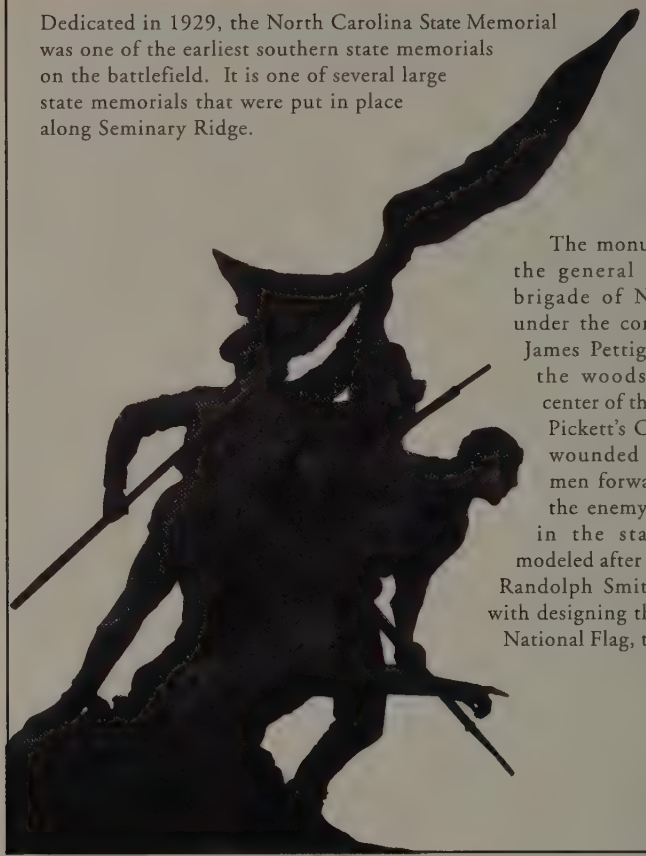


The Lutheran Theological Seminary was a distinctive landmark on the battlefield at the tim of the conflict. The structure was used as a field hospital following the fighting on July 1.

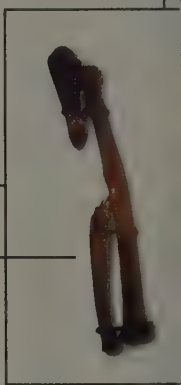
By the early afternoon of July 2, 1863, nearly all of Meade's seven infantry corps had arrived and taken up positions on the hills and ridgelines south of town. As each Union Corps took up its respective position, the Federal line took on the shape of a fishhook. This shape allowed Meade to take advantage of interior lines (blue arrows) to move his troops.

North Carolina Memorial

Dedicated in 1929, the North Carolina State Memorial was one of the earliest southern state memorials on the battlefield. It is one of several large state memorials that were put in place along Seminary Ridge.

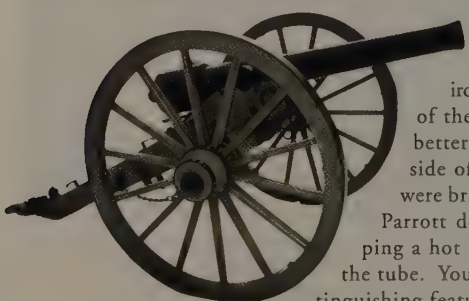


The monument is located in the general location where a brigade of North Carolinians under the command of General James Pettigrew emerged from the woods heading for the center of the Union line during Pickett's Charge. It depicts a wounded officer urging his men forward, as he points to the enemy. The color bearer in the statue was actually modeled after a man named Orren Randolph Smith, who is credited with designing the first Confederate National Flag, the "Stars and Bars."

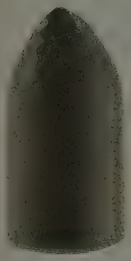


William Faucett's Arm

10-Pounder Parrott Rifle



This type of rifled cannon was made of cast iron with a wrought iron jacket and was named after Robert Parrott of the West Point Foundry. Cast iron guns were better at maintaining the rifle grooves on the inside of their tubes (bronze was too soft), but they were brittle and could crack or explode on discharge. Parrott devised a solution to this problem by wrapping a hot band of iron around the breech, or base, of the tube. You can easily identify Parrott guns by this distinguishing feature that gives them extra strength.



Solid Shot

Solid Shot was an elongated projectile or round ball made of solid iron. It was typically used at longer ranges against massed troops, fortifications, and enemy batteries. Solid round shot was not designed to explode. Sometimes it deflected off the ground and hit soldiers, causing terrifying wounds.

Shell

A shell was a cast iron projectile (round or elongated) filled with black powder. A fuse that was ignited by the discharge of the cannon caused the shell to explode, sending twisted pieces of iron raining down on a target. An experienced artilleryman was capable of accurately timing the fuse to explode the shell over his target.

Case Shot

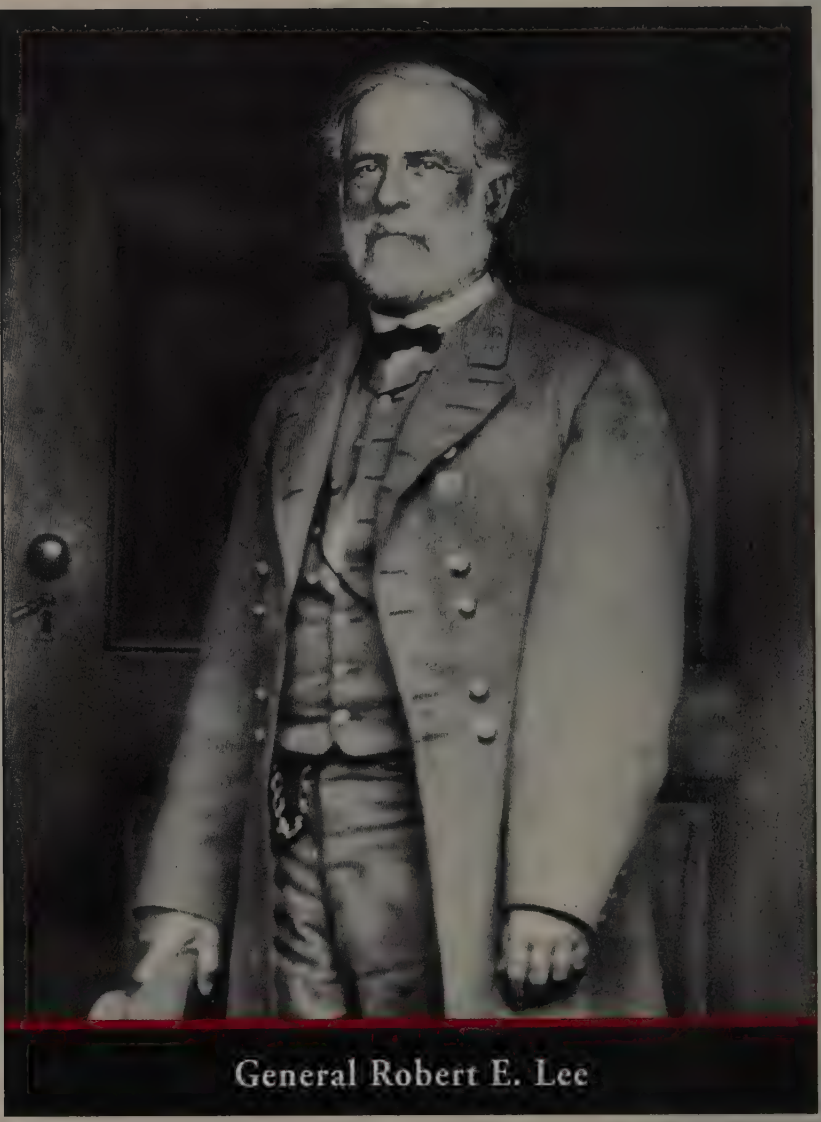
Case shot, sometimes called shrapnel, was a hollow iron shell (round or elongated) filled with round balls and sealed in melted rosin or sulphur. A powder charge in the core of the shell was ignited by a timed fuse. When the shell exploded the balls and twisted fragments of iron tore through soldiers and horses.

Canister

Canister was a tin can filled with iron balls (a little smaller than the size of golf balls) packed in sawdust. This type of ammunition effectively turned the cannon into a large shotgun. It was used at close range against infantry. In extreme cases, double and triple canister rounds were packed into the cannon muzzle and fired.

12-Pounder Napoleon

This famous cannon was named after Emperor Napoleon III of France. The term "12-Pounder" comes from the twelve pound artillery round it fired. By the end of the Civil War it was by far the most widely used artillery piece in both armies. It had an effective range of one mile and could fire solid shot, shell, and canister rounds. Made of bronze, the tube alone weighed over 1,200 pounds.



General Robert E. Lee

TravelBrains Trivia Question 2

Which was the first state to secede from the Union?

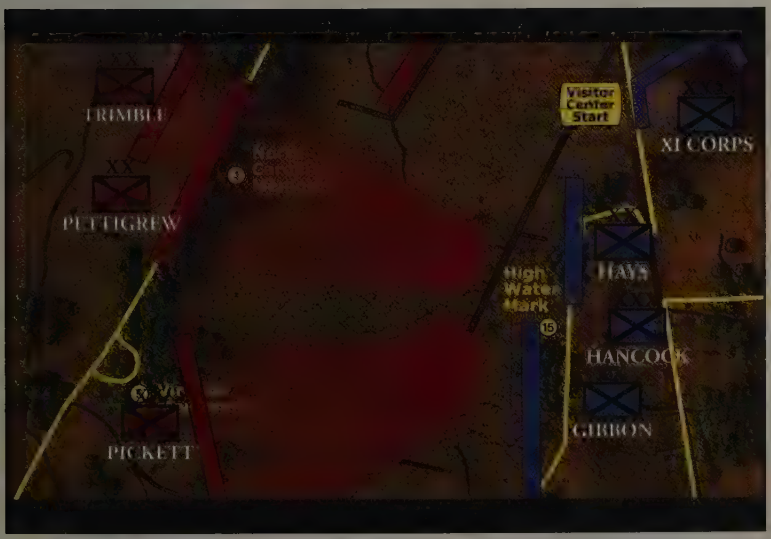
A. Virginia
B. South Carolina
C. Georgia

Maj. Gen. Montgomery Meigs

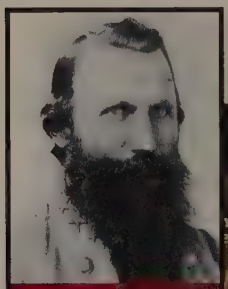
Did you know...

Arlington House was originally owned by the adopted son of George Washington, America's first President. The property was passed down to Lee's Wife, Mary Anna Randolph Custis, upon her father's death in 1857. Today, more than 250,000 military graves surround the property.

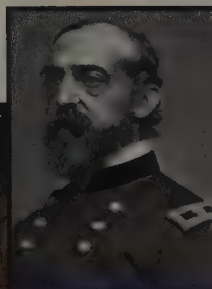
Arlington House is located directly across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.



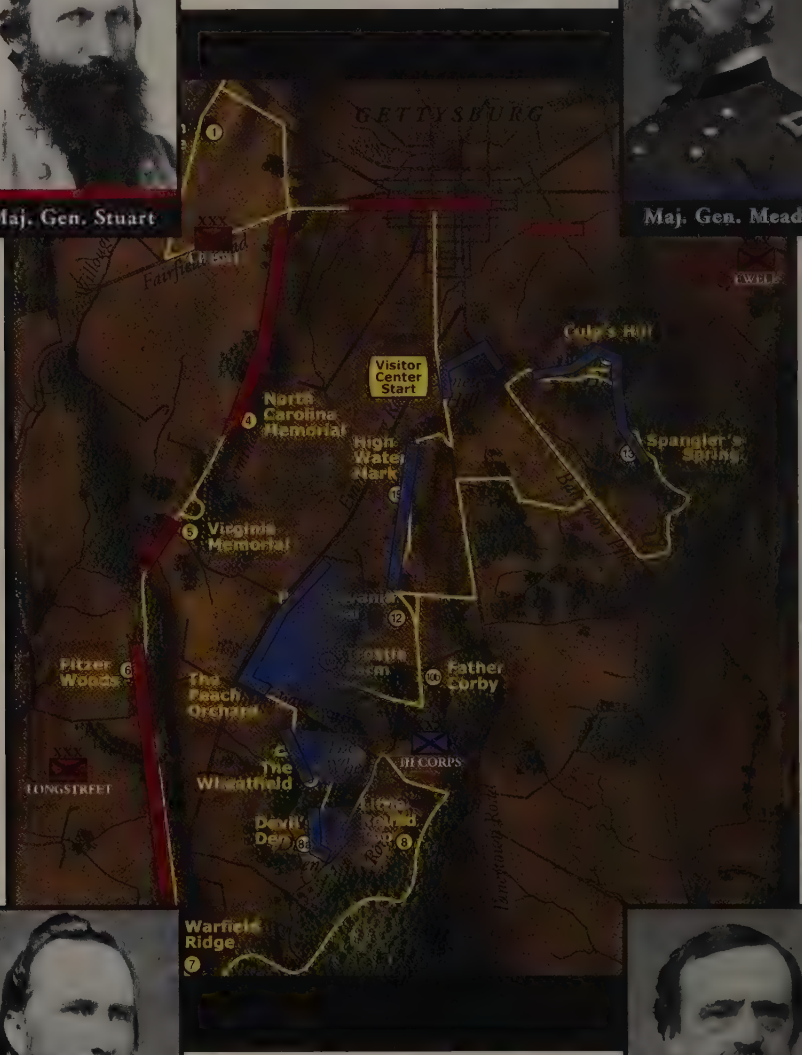
On the final day of the battle, Lee ordered approximately 12,500 men to march across the open fields in front of Cemetery Ridge and converge on a clump of trees near the center of the Union line.



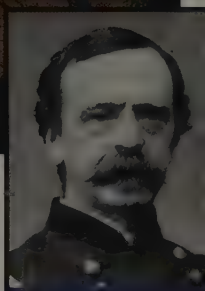
Maj. Gen. Stuart



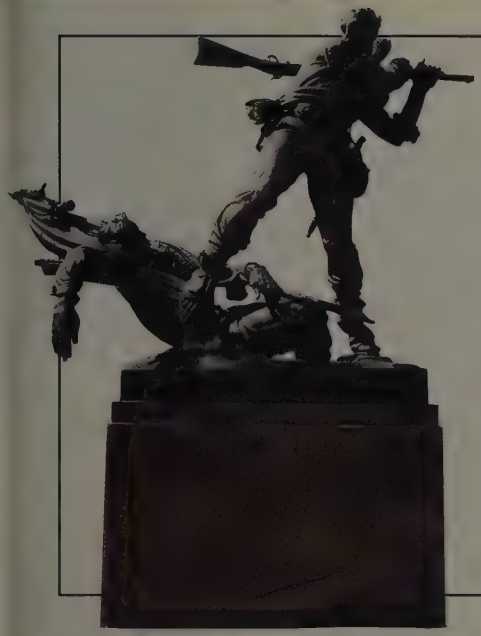
Maj. Gen. Meade



Lt. Gen. Longstreet



Maj. Gen. Sickles

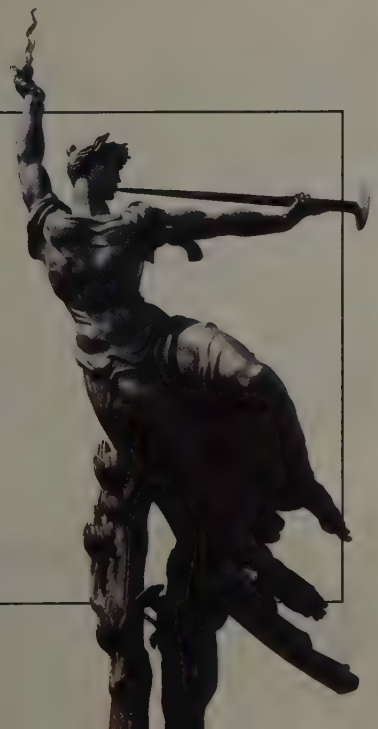


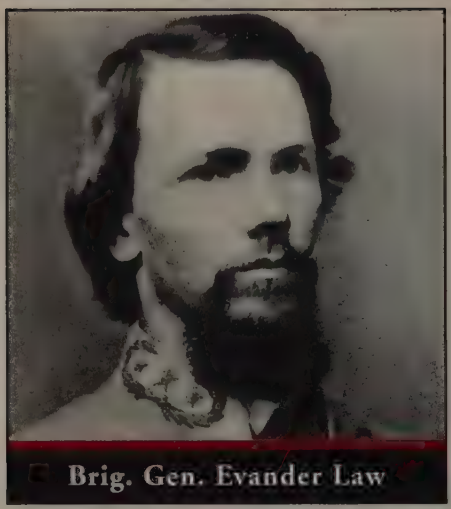
Mississippi Memorial

Dedicated in 1973, the Mississippi State Memorial was sculpted by Donald DeLue. It is located in the area where Confederate General William Barksdale's Brigade of Mississippians was positioned prior to attacking the Union troops in the Peach Orchard on July 2, 1863. The monument commemorates the bravery and sacrifice of the Mississippi soldiers who fought here at the Battle of Gettysburg. Depicted are two Mississippi infantrymen during the attack on July 2. In the fierce fighting that ensued, one Mississippi soldier has fallen mortally wounded. Grasping his musket as a club, the other soldier stops beside his comrade to defend their fallen colors.

Louisiana Memorial

Dedicated in 1971, the Louisiana State Memorial was also sculpted by Donald DeLue. It consists of a bronze statue of two figures on a polished green granite base. The reclining figure represents a fallen artilleryman. The soldier grasps a Confederate battle flag close to his chest, as the "Spirit of the Confederacy" rises over the soldier's body. Sitting in the reeds beneath the female "Spirit" figure is the dove of peace. Held aloft in her right hand is a flaming cannonball, symbolizing the artillery and ordnance arms of the army.





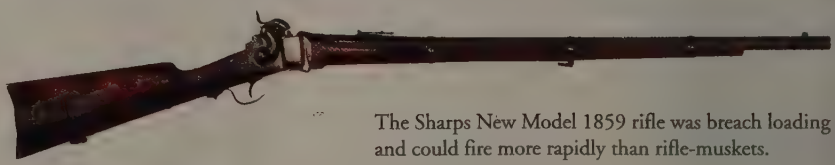
Brig. Gen. Evander Law

Minié Ball

(Actual Size)

This three-ring Minié Ball was named after French army officer Claude-Etienne Minié. Upon firing, the hollow base of the bullet would expand in the barrel forcing it against the rifle grooves that lined the tube. As a result, the bullet would spiral out of the barrel and achieve greater accuracy and range.

Berdan's U.S. Sharpshooters, attempting to hold off the Southern attacks on the left end of the Union line. (Artwork courtesy of Gallon Historical Art, Gettysburg, PA)



The Sharps New Model 1859 rifle was breach loading and could fire more rapidly than rifle-muskets.

On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Confederate Brigadier General Evander Law and his men were at the vanguard of the attack on the left end of the Union line.

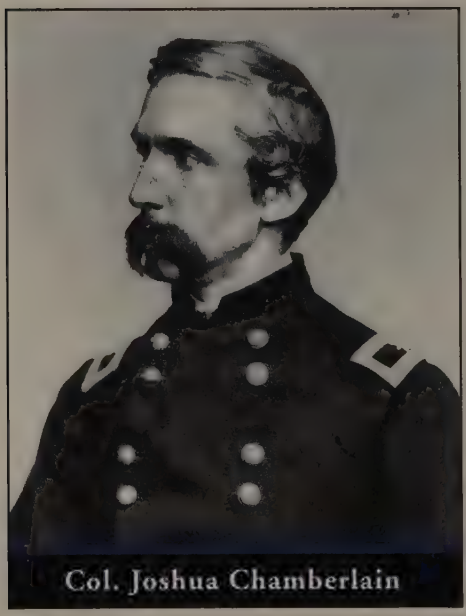
The Soldiers and Sailors of the Confederacy

Dedicated in 1965, the memorial was established to honor the bravery of all the men who fought in the Confederate armies and navies. After careful consideration, Gettysburg was chosen as the ideal location for the monument because it represents the "High Water Mark" of the Confederacy.

It is the third memorial at Gettysburg sculpted by Donald DeLue. The bronze statue depicts a charging Confederate color bearer calling for his fellow soldiers to push forward. Inscribed in the pink granite base are the names of the southern states that contributed soldiers to the Confederate Army. The name Walter Washington Williams is engraved on the backside of the monument. He was originally believed to be the last surviving Civil War soldier. It was later discovered to be untrue.

Brig. Gen. Gouverneur Warren

Standing on Little Round Top, General Warren requested a battery in Devil's Den to fire a shot into the trees on Seminary Ridge. He later described what he witnessed: *"As the shot went whistling through the air the sound of it reached the enemy's troops and caused every one to look in the direction of it. This motion revealed to me the glistening of gun-barrels and bayonets of the enemy's line of battle, already formed and far outflanking the position of any of our troops; so that the line of his advance from his right to Little Round Top was unopposed... The discovery was intensely thrilling...and almost appalling"*

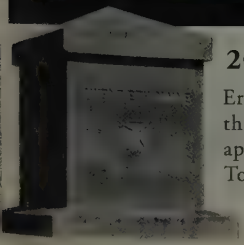


Col. Joshua Chamberlain

Prior to the war, Chamberlain was a professor of rhetoric, oratory, and modern languages at Bowdoin College in Maine. When the school refused him a leave of absence to enlist in 1861, he instead applied for a sabbatical to study in Europe. When this was granted he promptly departed and joined the Union Army.

Describing the fighting on July 2, 1863, Chamberlain wrote, *"The edge of the conflict swayed to and fro with wild whirlpools and eddies. At times I saw around me more of the enemy than of my own men; gaps opening, swallowing, closing again; squads of stalwart men who had cut their way through us, disappearing as if translated. All around, a strange, mingled roar."*

Col. William Oates

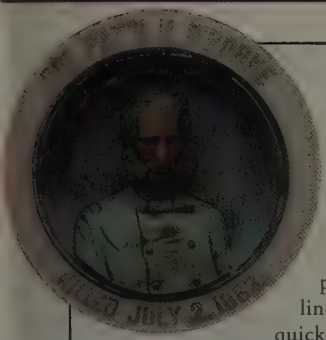


20th Maine Monument

Erected in 1886, the 20th Maine monument stands on a boulder near the location where the regiment's color sergeant, Andrew Tozier, appeared through the battle smoke. Holding the flag close to his body, Tozier fired his rifle at the charging Confederates. The names of the thirty-eight men from Maine who gave their lives in the defense of Little Round Top are inscribed on the monument.

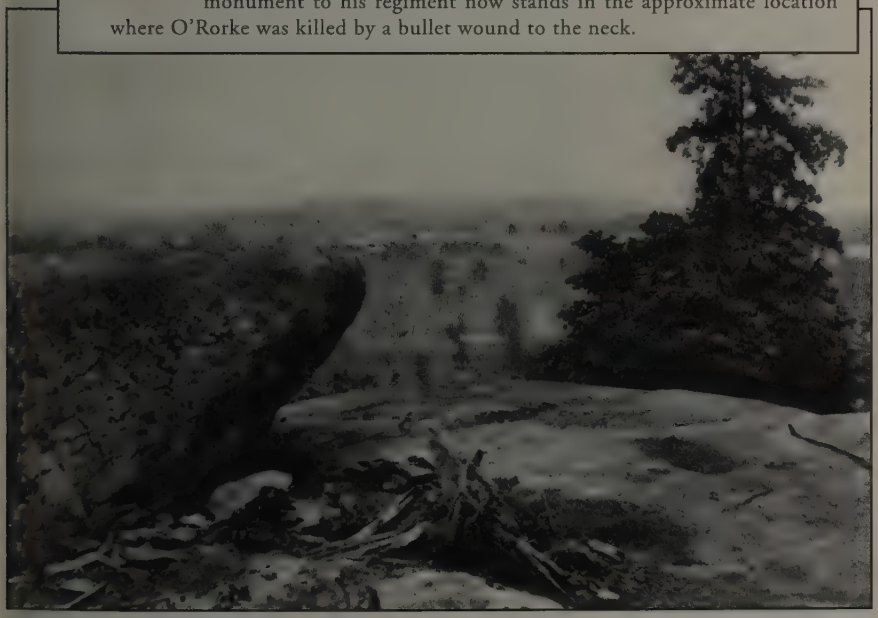
From inside the Union breastworks at the summit of Little Round Top you can see Big Rour Top in the distance.

Clear of trees on its western slope, Little Round Top today looks much as it did at the time the battle.



140th New York Infantry Monument

Colonel Patrick O'Rorke graduated at the head of his class at West Point two years before Gettysburg. On July 2, 1863, O'Rorke arrived at the summit of Little Round Top just in time to bolster the right end of the Union line that was being overrun. With no time to load their muskets, the 450 men of O'Rorke's regiment plunged down the slopes and slammed into the Confederate lines. O'Rorke was killed in the desperate fighting, but his quick action pushed the Confederates back down the hill. The monument to his regiment now stands in the approximate location where O'Rorke was killed by a bullet wound to the neck.



This photograph, taken from the summit of Little Round Top looking north, shows the strategic value of the hill. Visible in the distance are Cemetery Ridge and Cemetery Hill, where the middle of the Union line was positioned during the battle.

TravelBrains Trivia Question 3

Confederate armies were usually named after states or parts of states. What were Union armies usually named after?

A. Generals
B. Cities
C. Rivers

Help the Park...

Please help preserve the park by staying on the paved pathways.

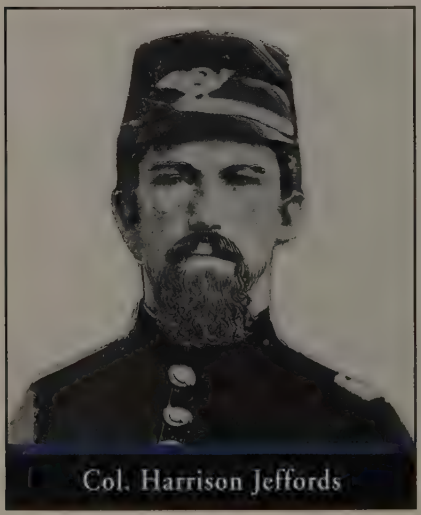
CAUTION: Please be mindful of children climbing on rocks. Accidents can and often do occur.

This photograph of a dead Confederate sharpshooter became one of the most recognized imag of the Battle of Gettysburg. Later investigations revealed, however, that the photographe had moved the soldier's body to this location and staged the photograph.

This photograph by Alexander Gardner shows two dead Confederate soldiers in the area known as the Slaughter Pen.

This photograph was taken in November 1863, four and a half months after the battle. It provides a revealing view of the terrain in 1863.

During the afternoon of July 2, 1863, the Wheatfield witnessed some of the heaviest fighti of the entire Civil War.



Col. Harrison Jeffords

In tribute to their fallen commander, t veterans of the 4th Michigan Infantry Regimer requested that the likeness of Colonel Jeffor be used in the design of the regiment's monument. Thus, on the other side of the large granite monument to your front left, Jeffords stands holding the flag he died defending.

Col. Edward Cross

Maj. Gen. Winfield Hancock

TravelBrains Trivia Question 4

Match the following military terms with the appropriate definition.

A. Echelon	1. Soldiers deployed in loose order, to cover the front or flanks of an advancing army or a marching column.
B. Enfilade	2. A detachment of one or more troops sent out in advanced of the main body to warn of an enemy's approach.
C. Flank	3. Gunfire directed along the length of a target, such as a column of troops.
D. Picket	4. A formation of troops in which each unit is positioned successively to the left or right of the rear unit to form an oblique or stairstep-like line.
E. Skirmisher	5. The right or left end of a military formation.

Did you know...

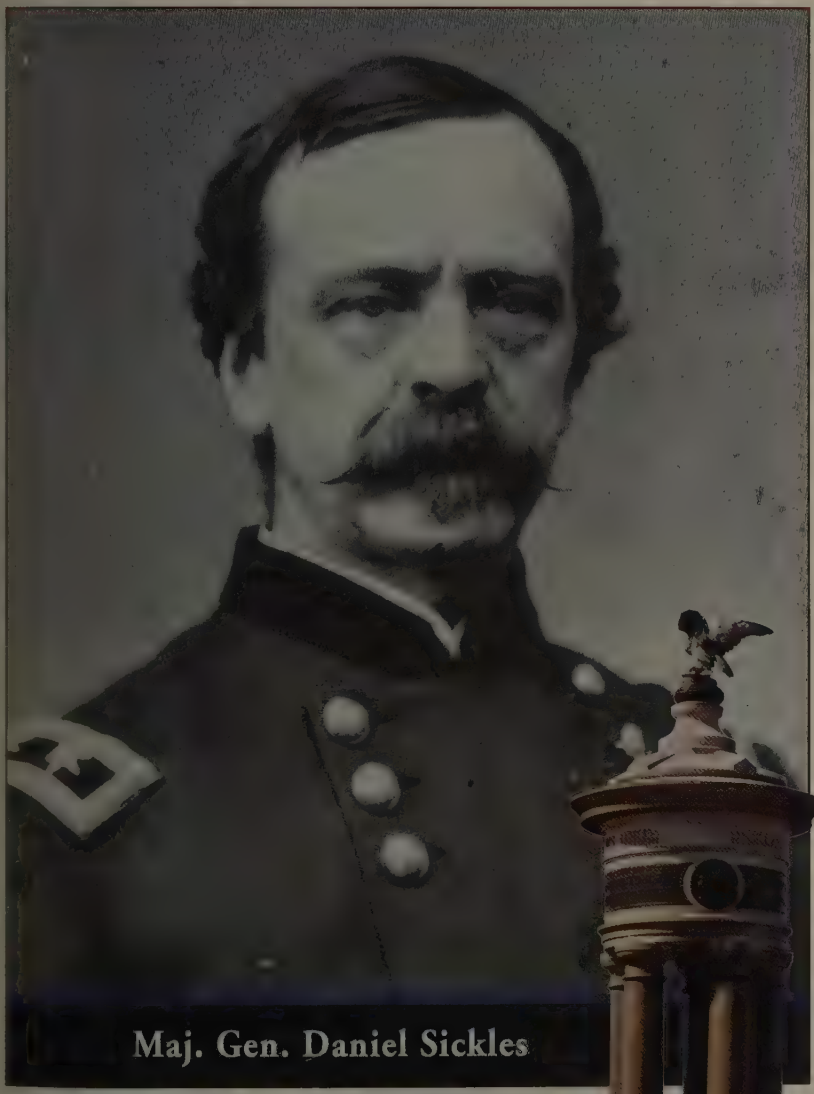
The First National Flag of the Confederacy was known as the "Stars and Bars". It initially had seven stars, representing the original seven states to join the Confederacy (South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas). In May 1863, the Confederacy replaced the Stars and Bars with the "Stainless Banner" as their new national flag. Shortly before the end of the war, the Confederate National Flag was changed for a final time. The change was partially made out of concern that the Stainless Banner appeared to look like a white flag of surrender when it hung limp on a flag pole.

Stars and Bars

Stainless Banner

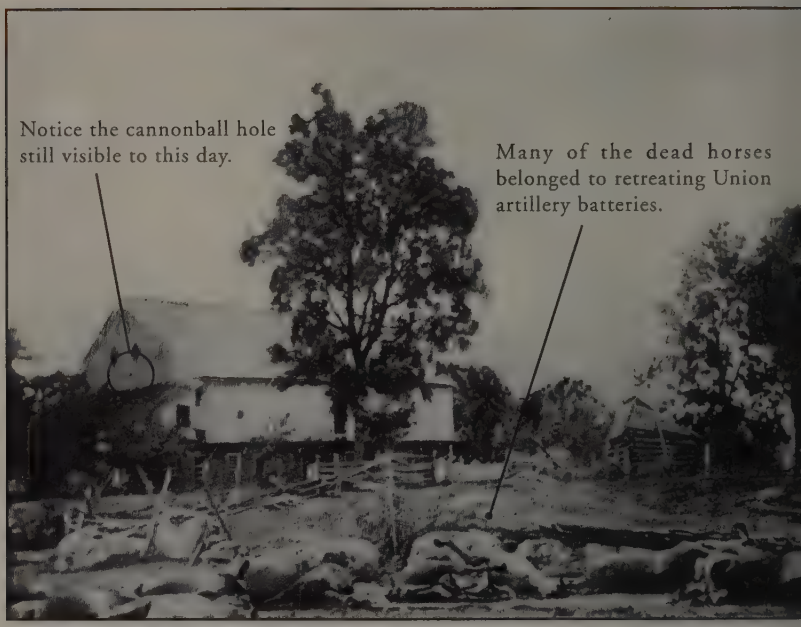
Third National Flag

General Barksdale's attack on the Peach Orchard split the Union III Corps in two. As the Confeder streamed through the gap, the Union troops positioned in the Wheatfield came under threat of a attack and were forced to withdraw.



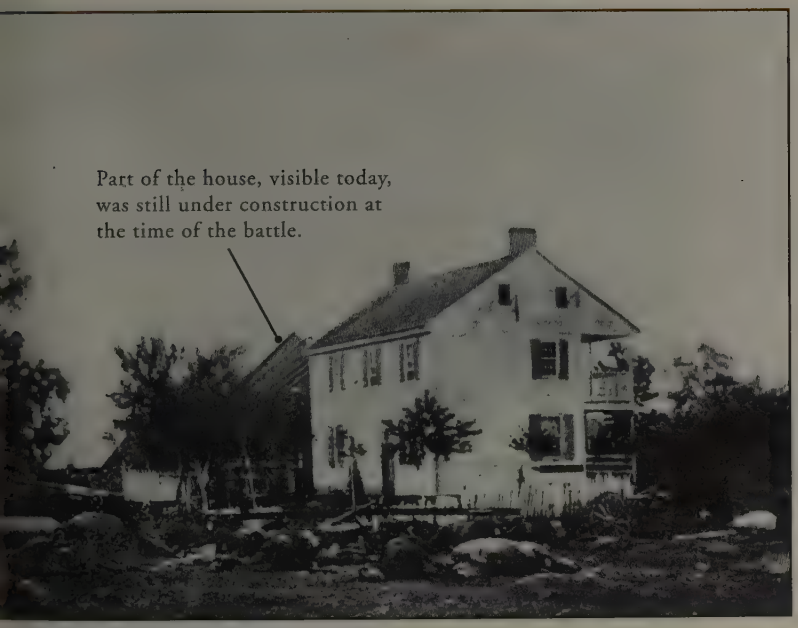
Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles

The Excelsior Brigade consisted of five New York Regiments that General Daniel Sickles commanded earlier in the Civil War. The men of those regiments were called in to assist their former commander when the Union III Corps began to crumble under the Confederate attacks on July 2, 1863. The monument stands in a location central to where each of the regiments fought that day.


Notice the cannonball hole still visible to this day.
Many of the dead horses belonged to retreating Union artillery batteries.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles

The National Museum of Health an Medicine was originally the Armed Force Institute of Pathology. The bones o soldiers, like General Sickles' leg bon (below), were sent to this location for th purpose of studying battlefield injuries.



Captain Bigelow later recalled his harrowing experience attempting to withdraw his battery towards the Trostle Farm, *"No friendly supports of any kind were in sight; but Johnnie Rebs in great numbers. Bullets were coming into our midst from many directions and a Confederate battery added to our difficulties. Still, prolonges were fixed and we withdrew – the left section keeping Kershaw's skirmishers back with canister, and the other two sections bowling solid shot towards Barksdale's men."*

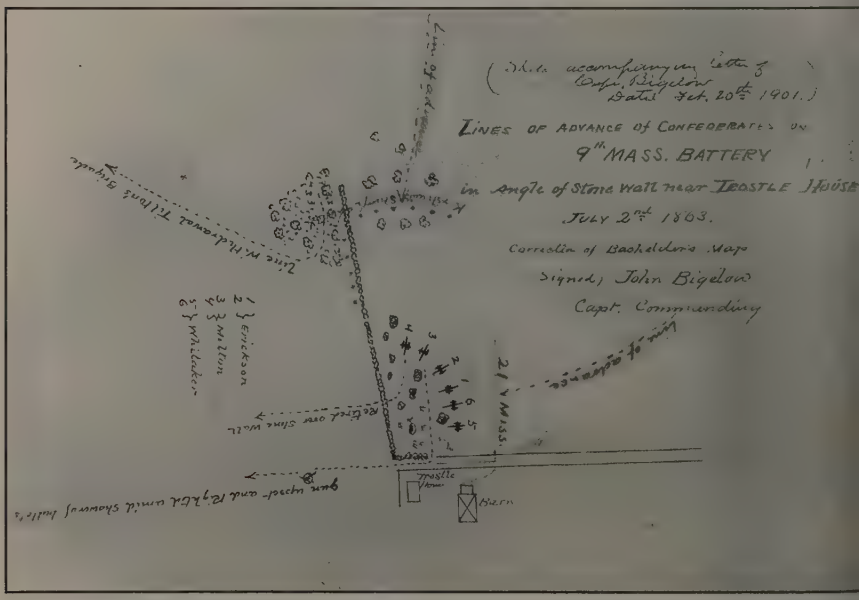
Capt. John Bigelow

TravelBrains Trivia Question 5

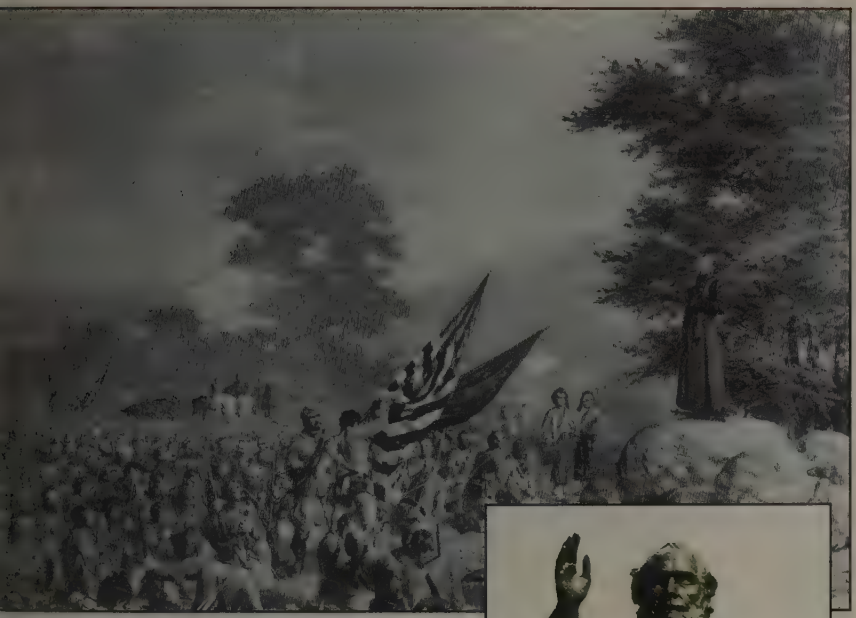
What was the name of Union General Daniel Sickles' horse?

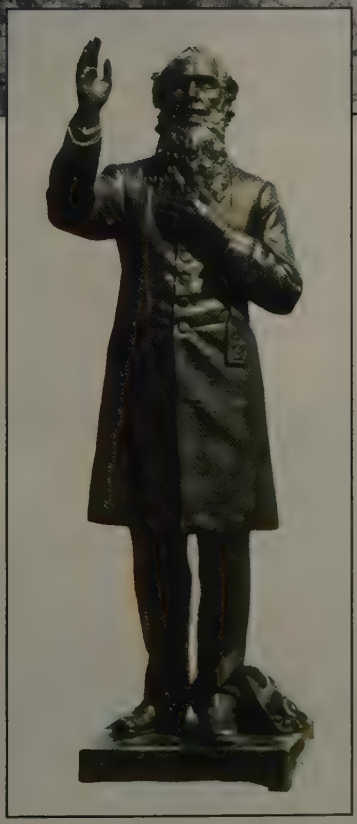
A. Old Baldy
B. Charger
C. Grape and Canister

This sketch is of the 5th Massachusetts Battery attempting to tow their gun back to safety, Bigelow's Battery covers their retreat. This type of maneuver is called "retreating by prolonge



This drawing, made by Captain Bigelow following the battle, clearly shows the position of h guns during their stand at the Trostle Farm. Notice how the guns were positioned almo directly next to where you are parked.





The statue to honor Father Corby was placed on the battlefield in 1910. It depicts the father at the moment of pronouncing absolution to the men of the Irish Brigade. Although disputed, some accounts indicate that the statue is mounted on the exact boulder where the event took place.

Did you know...

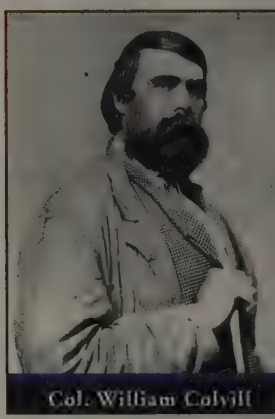
Despite the fact that army clergy were noncombatants, no fewer than eleven Union chaplains were killed in action during the Civil War.

TravelBrains Trivia Question 6

Who was the best man at Union General Ulysses S. Grant's wedding?

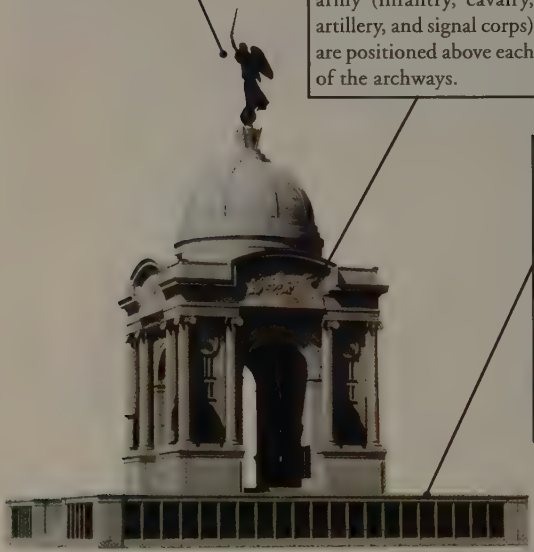
a. James Longstreet
b. George Custer
c. William Tecumseh Sherman

Standing atop the dome is the "Goddess of Victory and Peace." Sculpted by Samuel Murray, the bronze statue stands 21 feet tall and weighs 7,500 pounds. Actual Civil War cannons were melted down and used to make the figure.



Col. William Colvill

Twenty-five ton granite monoliths that depict battle scenes honoring the four branches of the army (infantry, cavalry, artillery, and signal corps) are positioned above each of the archways.



Ninety bronze tablets contain the 34,500 names of every Pennsylvania soldier who was present during the Gettysburg campaign. Each tablet represents a single regiment. The names on each tablet are organized according to company. A star next to a soldier's name identifies those who were killed or mortally wounded in the battle.

The Pennsylvania State Memori was dedicated in 1910. It co $182,000 to complete and require 1,252 tons of cut granite to build. Architect W. Liance Cottrell's design was selected fro among 51 designs and 30 plaster models that were submitted as part of a contest to design t monument. Cottrell received $500 for his winning design. The monument is meant to hon all the Pennsylvanians who participated in the campaign.

One for the kids...

Here's a way to learn more about the Pennsylvania Memorial up close. Help your children find the name, Berzila Inman (the soldier who was stranded in the Wheatfield for two days). Inman belonged to the 118th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment, Company F. His name appears as B.J. Inman on the plaque. To find him, first locate the plaque of the 118th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment and then look under Company F.

First Lt. William Culp

Pvt. John Wesley Culp

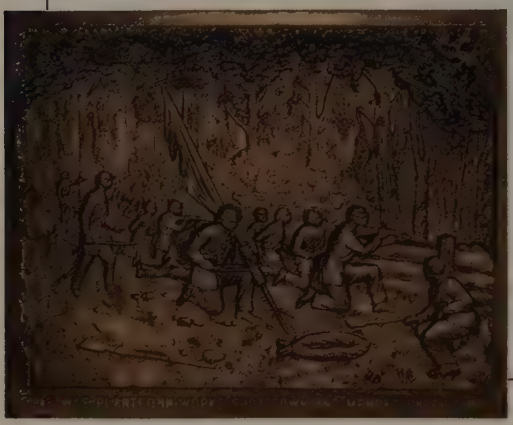
Mary Virginia "Jennie" Wade

Cpl. Johnston "Jack" Skelly, Jr.

This photograph, taken after the battle, shows an example of some of the breastworks on Culp Hill. These earthworks played a crucial role in the Union defense on this portion of the battlefield

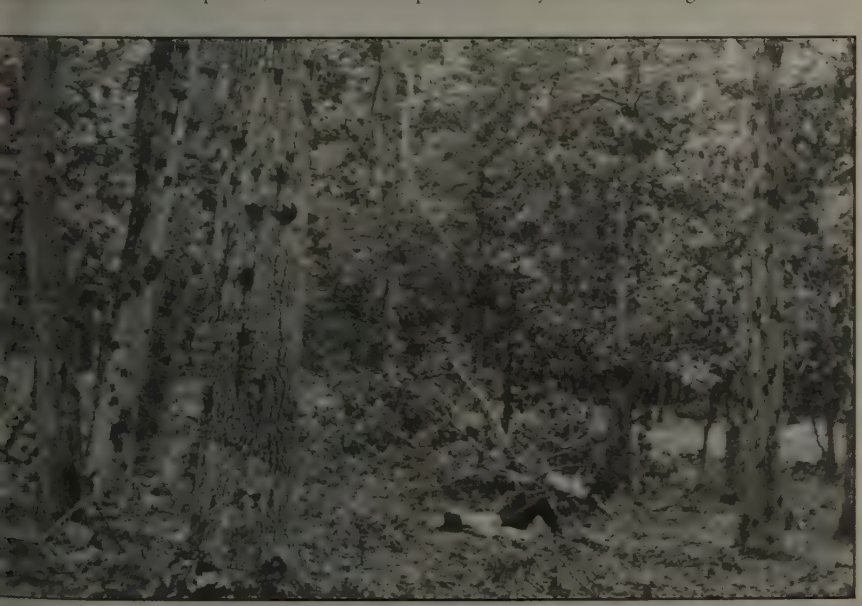
149th New York Infantry Regiment Monument

This plaque, depicting the actions of the regimental color bearer for the 149th New York Infantry Regiment, adorns the front facade of the regiment's monument. It shows Sergeant William C. Lilly mending the staff of the regiment's flag under fire. Lilly used wooden boards from a cracker box and leather straps from his knapsack to mend the broken staff. Then, under a barrage of enemy fire, Lilly replaced the banner back onto the breastworks. The regiment commissioned artist Edwin Forbes to paint the scene and then used that painting as the basis for the bronze model. The monument was dedicated in 1892 at a cost of $1,500.



Brig. Gen. George Greene

On the evening of July 2, 1863, Confederate forces attacked Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill. While unable to take the summit of Culp's Hill, the Rebels did capture Cemetery Hill before being driven back.



Following the battle, photographers who came to Culp's Hill were amazed at the devastation. The scarred tree trunks and severed limbs provided ample evidence of the ferocity of fighting that the forest had witnessed. The person lying in the center is a photographer's assistant who posed as a dead soldier to give a sense of scale to the image.

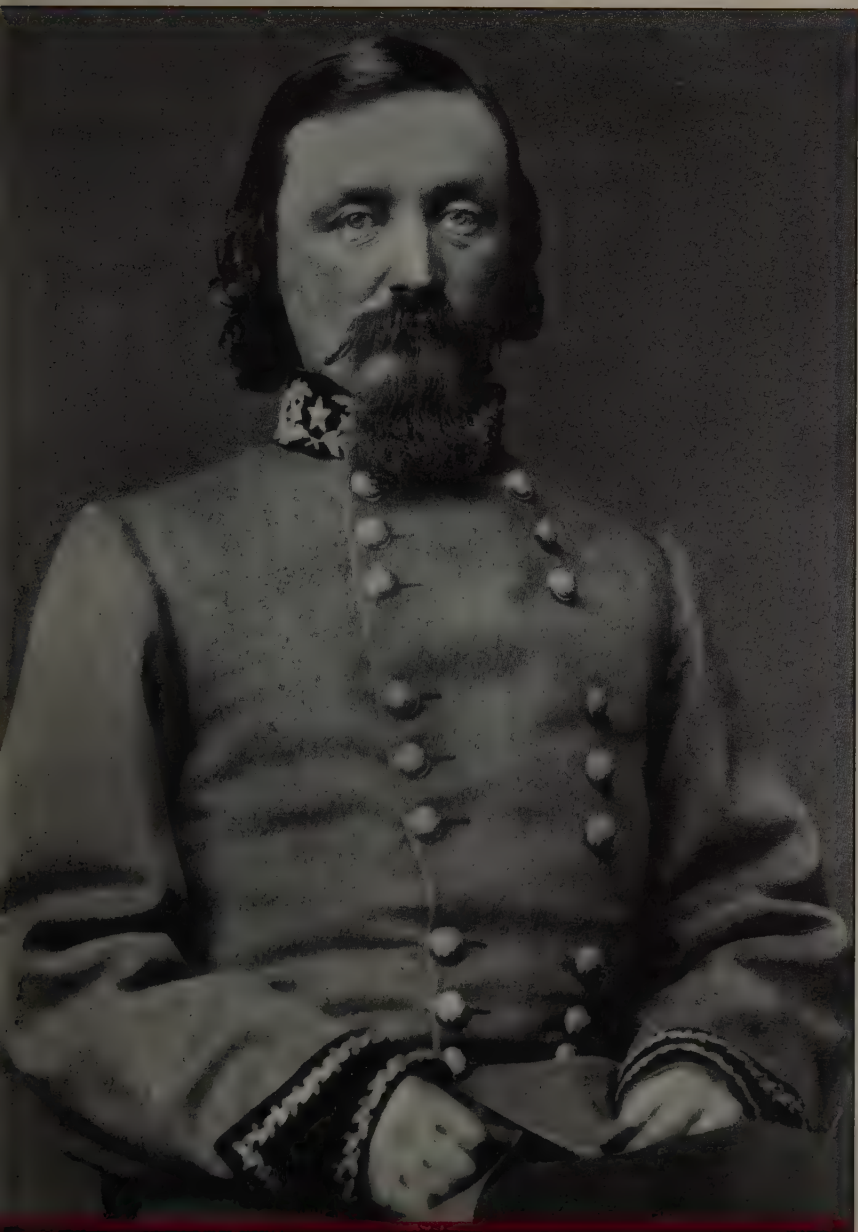
The Federals renewed the fighting on Culp's Hill early in the morning of July 3, 1863. Aft nearly seven hours of heavy fighting, Union forces recaptured the ground they had lost th night before at the base of Culp's Hill.

The rugged terrain and steep slopes on Culp's Hill proved to be a significant obstacle for th Confederate forces attempting to dislodge the Union troops on top.

TravelBrains Trivia Question 7

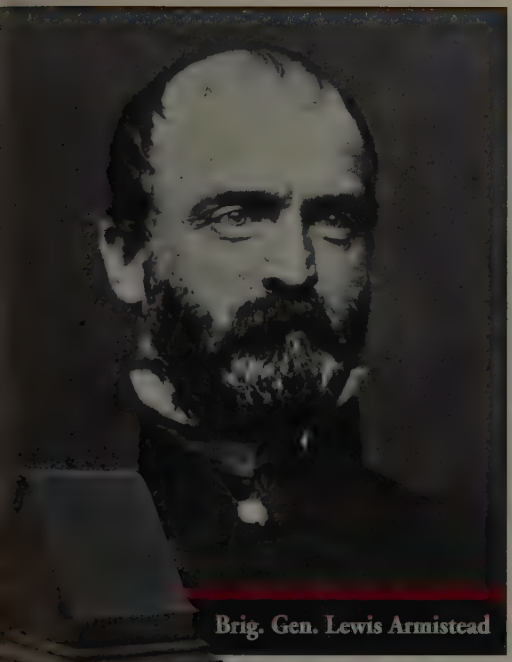
Confederate General George Pickett graduate from West Point with what distinction?

A. First in his class
B. Last in his class
C. Youngest in his class



Maj. Gen. George Pickett

For two full hours Confederate gun crews bombarded the Union defenses along Cemetery Ridg
Then at around three o'clock in the afternoon, some 12,500 Confederate troops emerged fro
the treeline along Seminary Ridge and began their assault on the center of the Union line.



Brig. Gen. Lewis Armistead

Did you know...

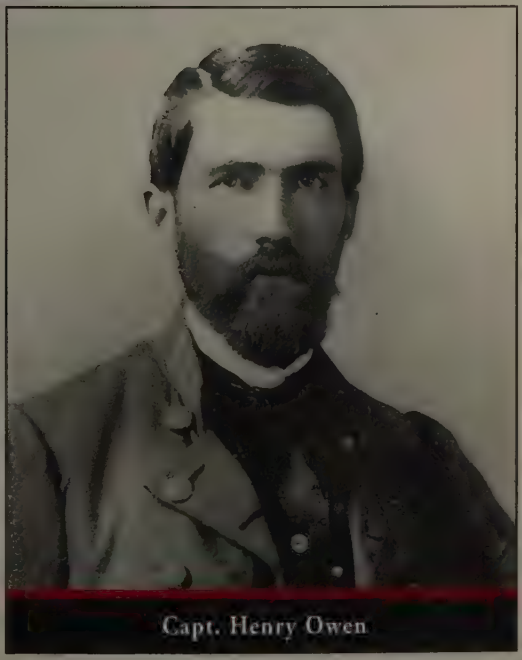
Prior to the Civil War, Confederate General Lewis Armistead was a close friend of Union General Winfield Hancock. Both men were officers in the regular army, stationed in California. In May of 1861, Mrs. Hancock held a farewell gathering for the Southern officers who had resigned their commissions in order to join the Confederate cause. That was the last happy time the two men would share. Before departing, Armistead gave Mrs. Hancock his prayer book. Almost two years later, Armistead would end up leading a major portion of Pickett's assault against Hancock's position on July 3, 1863. Another ironic piece of Armistead's family history is that his uncle commanded the American troops at Fort McHenry during the War of 1812; the same battle that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the poem that later became America's National Anthem.

This monument, in the center of the Angle, marks the location where Armistead was mortally wounded.

TravelBrains Trivia Question 8

Which Union cavalry officer, who would later die at the Battle of Little Big Horn, fought in a cavalry battle just east of Gettysburg on July 3, 1863?

A. John Buford
B. "Wild Bill" Hickok
C. George Custer



Capt. Henry Owen

Surviving members of Pickett's Charge reenacted the historic event during the grand reunion of 1913.

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Q1 C

Q2 ..... B

Q3 C

Q4 .... A-4
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E-1

Q5 C

Q6 ..... A

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